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BIOGRAPHY is of the various kinds of narrative writing, that which is moſt eagerly read, and moſt eaſily applied to the Purpoſes of Life.

In Romances, when the wide Field of Poſſibility lies open to Invention, the Incidents may eaſily be made more numerous, the Viciſſitudes more ſudden, and the Events more wonderful; but from the Time of Life when Fancy begins to be overruled by Reaſon, and corrected by Experience, the moſt artful Tale raiſes little Curioſity when it is known to be falſe; it may, perhaps, be ſometimes read as a Model of a plain or elegant Stile, not for the ſake of knowing what it contains, but how it is written; or thoſe that are weary of themſelves may have Recourſe to it as a pleaſing Dream, of which, when they awake, they voluntarily diſmiſs the Images from their Minds.

The Examples and Events of Hiſtory preſs, indeed, upon the Mind with the Weight of Truth; but when they are repoſited in the Memory, they are oftener employed for Shew than Uſe, and rather diverſify Converſation than regulate Life; few are engaged in ſuch Scenes as give them Opportunities of growing wiſer by the Downfal of Stateſmen or the Defeat of Generals. The Stratagems of War, and the Intrigues of Courts, are read by far the greater Part of Mankind with the ſame Indifference as the Adventures of fabled Heroes, or the Revolutions of a Fairy Region. Between Falſehood and uſeleſs Truth there is little difference; as Gold which he cannot ſpend will make no Man rich, ſo Knowledge which he cannot apply will make no Man wiſe.

The miſchievous Conſequences of Vice and Folly, of irregular Deſires and predominant Paſſions, are beſt diſcovered by thoſe Relations which are levelled with the general Surface of Life, which tell not how any Man became great, but how he was made happy; not how he loſt the Favour of his Prince, but how he became diſcontented with himſelf.

Thoſe Relations are therefore commonly of moſt Value in which the Writer tells his own Story. He that recounts the Life of another, commonly dwells moſt upon conſpicuous Events, leſſens the Familiarity of his Tale to increaſe its Dignity, ſhews his Favourite at a diſtance decorated and magnified like the ancient Actors in their tragick Dreſs, and endeavours to hide the Man that he may produce a Hero.

But if it be true which was ſaid by a *French* Prince, *that no Man was a Hero to the Servants of his Chamber*, it is equally true that every Man is yet leſs a Hero to himſelf. He that is moſt elevated above the Croud by the Importance of his Employments or the Reputation of his Genius, feels himſelf affected by Fame or Buſineſs but as they influence his domeſtick Life. The High and Low, as they have the ſame Faculties and the ſame Senſes, have no leſs Similitude in their Pains and Pleaſures. The Senſations are the ſame in all, tho' produced by very different Occaſions. The Prince feels the ſame Pain when an Invader ſeizes a Province, as the Farmer when a Thief drives away his Cow. Men thus equal in themſelves will appear equal in honeſt and impartial Biography; and thoſe whom Fortune or Nature place at the greateſt Diſtance may afford Inſtruction to each other.

The Writer of his own Life has at leaſt the firſt Qualification of an Hiſtorian, the Knowledge of the Truth; and though it may be plauſibly objected that his Temptations to diſguiſe it are equal to his Opportunities of knowing it, yet I cannot but think that Impartiality may be expected with equal Confidence from him that relates the Paſſages of his own Life, as from him that delivers the Tranſactions of another.

Certainty of Knowledge not only excludes Miſtake, but fortifies Veracity. What we collect by Conjecture, and by Conjecture only can one Man judge of another's Motives or Sentiments, is eaſily modified by Fancy or by Deſire; as Objects imperfectly diſcerned, take Forms from the Hope or Fear of the Beholder. But that which is fully known cannot be falſified but with Reluctance of Underſtanding, and Alarm of Conſcience; of Underſtanding the Lover of Truth, of Conſcience the Sentinel of Virtue.

He that writes the Life of another is either his Friend or his Enemy, and wiſhes either to exalt his Praiſe or aggravate his Infamy; to him many Temptations to Falſehood will occur in the Diſguiſe of Paſſions, too ſpecious to fear much Reſiſtance. Love of Virtue will animate Panegyrick, and Hatred of Wickedneſs imbitter Cenſure. The Zeal of Gratitude, the Ardour of Patriotiſm, Fondneſs for an Opinion, or Fidelity to a Party, may eaſily overpower the Vigilance of a Mind habitually well diſpoſed, and prevail over unaſſiſted and unfriended Veracity.

But he that ſpeaks of himſelf has no Motive to Falſehood or Partiality except Self-love, by which all have ſo often been betrayed, that all are on the watch againſt it's Artifices. He that writes an Apology for a ſingle Action, to confute an Accuſation, or recommend himſelf to Favour is indeed always to be ſuſpected of favouring his own Cauſe; but he that ſits down calmly and voluntarily to review his Life for the Admonition of Poſterity, or to amuſe himſelf, and leaves this Account unpubliſhed, may be commonly preſumed to tell Truth, ſince Falſhood cannot appeaſe his own Mind, and Fame will not be heard beneath the Tomb.

To the PRINTER.

GRATITUDE to the Creator, and generoſity towards his creatures, are two of the moſt amiable virtues that can adorn human nature; and indeed they are nearly a kin to each; for as by the one we acknowledge the favour we have received from the univerſal Benefactor; ſo by the other, we ſhew, that the example of the divine goodneſs towards ourſelves, hath taught us to practiſe ſimilar acts of kindneſs and compaſſion towards others. I am led at preſent into this train of thinking, by conſidering, that we are ſoon to be called together by publick authority, to return thanks to Almighty God for the many glorious ſucceſſes of this year's campaign; and there ſeems to be a right diſpoſition in all ranks of people, to obſerve the day with a decent and ſolemn joy. But would it not ſtill add to the ſolemnity? and would it not ſhew an imitation of the heavenly example, which every heart muſt approve and every tongue applaud, were we to cauſe that day, a day of joy and gladneſs to us, to become likewiſe a ſeaſon of relief and comfort to the deſtitute and naked among the numerous French Priſoners now in this kingdom?

While they were our enemies, it was our buſineſs to ſubdue and diſarm them; but now they are our Priſoners, and lie at our mercy, it is certainly our duty to have pity upon, and commiſerate their afflictions. The long captivity which many of them have endured, the total ſtoppage of their Monarch's former bounty, the approaching ſeverity of the weather, the bleakneſs of the ſituation of their priſons, (a circumſtance which was neceſſary during ſummer, in order to keep them healthy, and free from infection) the loſs of all their ſubſtance by the calamities of war, the abſence of thoſe

friends and relations who might have assisted them, and their want of raiment for a covering to nakedness, and a fence against the cold; all these deplorable circumstances plead strongly in their favour, and call upon every good samaritan to have compassion on his distressed fellow creature, tho' a Jew by birth, or an enemy by education. Now, whether it be best, that this humanity be shewn by opening a subscription on the Thanksgiving day for cloathing those that are in want, or by making a collection at the doors of each place of public worship (whereby all might have an opportunity of contributing something, and where even the widow's mite would find acceptance) is a question, that I shall not take upon me to determine. For in fact, provided the end is answered, it is not material, whether this or that method be pursued, or another preferred to both. But certainly the thing itself is so material and important, that the performance of it at this juncture would set us high in the eyes of all Europe, and draw praise and respect from our very enemies. Nay, it would redound more to the honour of the British nation, than any deed yet recorded in our annals, or in the annals of any other country. For as this will be the first in it's kind, if it is brought to pass, so it will be mentioned by some future Historian, "That in "the memorable year 1759, when the British "nation had appointed a day of solemn Thanks-"giving, at the close of the year, for the rapid "successes of the foregoing campaign, they "chose the same day for exhibiting a specimen "of unparalleled generosity and humanity to-"wards their Prisoners of War, making liberal "collections for cloathing the naked, for sup-"porting them against the rigours of a severe "winter, and alleviating all their afflictions. "Such a nation as this deserved to conquer, "who could use their victories with a greatness "of soul, unknown to the world before."

Monday, November 19.

Arrived by three Mails from Holland and three from Flanders.

Petersburg, Oct. 13.

PEACE is looked upon here as an event by no means near at hand, the Empress having ordered an ordinance which enjoins the raising the 118th man in all the provinces which usually furnish recruits. By this means 45,000 men will be raised, exclusive of what may be further levied upon occasion, in Estonia, Finland, Livonia, the Ukraine, and the vast dispeopled Siberia, which countries are not comprised in the present ordinance. We may judge from this of the extent, and of the inexhaustible resources of this Empire. The recruits above-mentioned, together with 7000 men belonging to our garrison, will be sent to reinforce Field Marshal Count de Soltikoff, whose orders are, to exert, as much as possible, his military operations during the winter, and begin them early in the spring.

Baron de Wolfe, Resident and Consul General from England, who died here the 6th instant, has left to his heirs 6,000,000 of rubles (about 1,350,000l. sterling) and might have left a much greater sum, had his generosity to his friends, and his compassion towards the unfortunate, been less extensive.

Breslau, Oct. 28. The Combined armies of Russia and Austria quitted their camp near Hernstadt the 25th, and retired towards Bojanowa in Poland. Upon which the King detached a considerable body of troops towards Trachenberg, but the main army continues near Kotschemborwitz. The enemy, some days before their retreat, set fire to the town of Hernstadt, as they had done before to that of Gubrau. General Laudon summoned that place to surrender, on pain of burning in case of refusal, which in a great measure had been before done; so that the inhabitants are reduced to the most inexpressible misery.

Lower Silesia, Nov. 1. The King, who continues still at Kohon, is almost recovered from his indisposition. His Majesty has ordered the Marquis d'Argens, his Chamberlain, to attend him, from Berlin.

From Prussian Pomerania, Nov. 2. The Swedes are actually retiring towards the neighbourhood of Stralsund, and their head quarters are at Ferdinandshoff, and that of General Manteuffel at Pasewalk.

Saxony, Nov. 2. Since the affair of Pretsch, nothing remarkable has happened between the two armies. Gen. Rebentisch had under his command five battalions and some squadrons when Gen. Wunsch joined him with ten battalions and five squadrons; it is computed that the Austrians lost that day 2050 men. If they could have stood their ground at Domitsch, they would have greatly incommoded Prince Henry, by cutting off his communication with Wittenbergh. The Prussians have detached two battalions and seven squadrons towards Hertsbergh, in order to drive from thence the detachments of the Imperial Army. Marshal Daun is encamped at Wildenhayn.

Magdeburg, Nov. 6. Marshal Daun's army marched the day before yesterday at four in the morning to return towards Dreskau, and, we hear, that it is already encamped there. That of Prince Henry, which follows it close, had the day before yesterday retaken possession of its old camp at Strehlen.

Hanover, Nov. 6. We have received advices from the head quarters of our army at Crosdorff, which inform us, that Col. Luckner, at the head of a party of hussars and hunters, had fallen in with a considerable convoy of forage, escorted by 500 horse, attacked and beat them; on which occasion 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Captain, 2 subaltern officers, and 43 hussars of the enemy were killed; 1 officer, and 70 private men were taken prisoners, besides a booty of 99 horses and 112 forage waggons.

Francfort, Nov. 6. Since the Duke de Broglio has taken the command of the French army, such dispositions have been made as plainly shew that new General is determined to maintain his situation in these parts. Among other things he has directed the field ovens to be brought back again to Giessen, and part of them are already arrived. As for what relates to the Allied army, it continues still in its former situation, and as far as we can judge of the matter, there is little likelihood they will separate soon to take up winter-quarters. The 10,000 Wirtemberg troops, taken into the service of France, having arrived the 31st of the last month at Heilbron, left that camp the next day; on the 3d they came and encamped at Rosenberg, and this day they are to arrive at Aschaffenburg, from whence they will go to join the French army. Marshal Contades arrived here the 2d inst. from the French camp, and after having dined with Prince Xavier of Poland, set out on his journey to Paris.

Paris, Nov. 5. No sooner was the King's plate carried to the mint to be converted into specie, but the example was followed by the Princes of the Blood, and by all the Nobility and Gentry, without distinction: which will without doubt be imitated in all the towns and provinces throughout the kingdom. The plate is received at the mint at the rate of 52 livres per marck, and the proprietors are paid for it partly in specie, and the rest in bills, which bear 5 per cent. interest. A list of the persons who bring in their plate is every day sent to the King, and it is assured that what has been already delivered amounts to the value of 18 or 20 millions of livres. By this, and other resources, we shall be able to raise immense sums; and it is said, that towards the end of the present year the money produced by the several funds will bring into the King's coffers 189 millions of livres.

A general account is taking at Toulon of the naval stores in order to be transmitted to Mr. Berryer, Minister of the Marine Department. It's probable that some large men of war are going to be put upon the stocks, those now there being in great forwardness.

Though M. de Conflans has received orders to put to sea, the winds are contrary and so tempestuous, that he may possibly be detained a great while longer in Brest road. Our fleet is however in safety there, whereas that of England is exposed to all the stormy weather, which so frequently happens at this season of the year. The Palmier, St. Michael, Warwick, Guerrier, and Souverain men of war and four frigates, are probably sailed from Rochfort in order to go to Brest and into Quiberon Bay.

Gottenburg, Oct. 27. M. Thurot arrived here yesterday evening with his squadron of five frigates, which mount all together 180 guns, and have on board 2200 men.

Madrid, Oct. 29. The King and the Royal Family arrived at Barcelona the 17th instant; they purposed to leave that city the 22d. His Majesty soon after his landing gave several marks of his grace and favour, and yesterday Te Deum was publickly sung in the most solemn manner, and the city illuminated for three nights successively. The King visited and inspected the fortifications, and paid a particular regard to the Marquis de las Minas, Vice Roy of that province. It is said, that in a conference his Majesty had with that General, he asked him, Whether there were many troops in Catalonia; to which the Marquis answered, there were very few, but that those few were very good; to which the King replied, that the troops there should be both good and numerous. It was a most extraordinary thing in Catalonia, to see a King of Spain walking conversible and accessible among them. His Majesty, together with his Royal Family, dined in public, a thing quite new and unknown. The King having commanded a state to be given him of the condition the province was in, and being informed that it stood indebted to the Crown several millions, which being wholly unable to discharge, excepting by temporary payments and with insupportable difficulty, his Majesty was pleased to acquit the province of Catalonia of that debt. His Majesty is expected here the 5th of Nov.

AMERICA.

Kingston, Sept. 26. On Sunday arrived his Majesty's ship Lively from a cruize, and brought in a retaken ship called the Britannia, Captain Massum, late from London, but now from New York: on the Lively's people going on board they found not one Englishman, and the deck was cover'd with blood; so that to all appearance they had been murder'd by these merciless wretches after they had struck; and what strengthens the suspicion is, it being the same man who murder'd Capt. Stiles in that barbarous and cowardly manner after he struck.

Kingston, Sept. 29. The sloop Mars, tender to his Majesty's ship Marlborough, James Patterson, Esq; Commander, has taken and brought in a privateer French snow, called the Amiable Granadina, belonging to Port-au-Prince, mounting 13 guns, and at the time of engagement had 70 men on board; the Mars came up with her off the North East end of Jamaica about two P. M. when a hot engagement ensued for one hour and half, when the privateer struck; the Mars had three men killed outright and seven wounded, among the latter was Mr. John Wilson, acting Lieutenant, who being wounded in the thigh, died last Tuesday evening, after the

amputation of his thigh, to the great regret of all the Gentlemen of the navy.

Sunday was ſent in by his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, Hon. Frederick Maitland, Eſq; Commander, the ſnow L'Heureux, a French prize, laden with proviſions, going from Martinico to Cape François.

New-York, Oct. 1. Laſt Sunday Capt. Young ſpoke with a ſhip from the Bay of Honduras, bound for Boſton; the Maſter whereof informed him, that the Spaniards had again paid a viſit to the Bay and carried off many of the Settlers.

Wedneſday alſo the privateer brig Samſon, Capt. Phœnix, of this port, returned here from a cruize; he ſailed from Jamaica the 10th of September, in company with a fleet of 32 ſail, moſtly bound to the northward. Nine days after he came out, he ſpoke with a Spaniſh veſſel from the Havannah, the Maſter whereof informed him, that Admiral Don Blaſs was there with four ſhips of the line, three frigates, two brigs of ſixteen guns each, and two xebecks, all completely manned and victualled, ready for a puſh; and that an Engliſh 20 gun ſhip was detained there by order of the Admiral.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30. A letter from Albany, dated the 26th, ſays, "Gen. Gage goes on very briſkly in rebuilding and enlarging Fort Ontario at Oſwego, and in ſtrengthening the lines, which extend from the river quite to the lake; which, when completed, will be capable of making as good a defence as any in North America. We have two armed veſſels on the Lake Ontario; and another, to carry 20 guns, is building. The 20 pieces of cannon, taken off the New York battery, and ſaid to be intended for Crown Point, are ſent to Oſwego."

Our further advices from Oſwego are, that Lieut. Backhouſe, of the light infantry, with a party, had been ſent to reconnoitre Cadaraqui and Oſwegatchie, and found both places deſerted by the enemy; on his return he diſcovered two of the enemy's armed veſſels, it is ſaid, in a creek not far from Oſwego, and reported the ſame to General Gage; upon which the General immediately ſent off 280 volunteers to attempt to take or deſtroy them; and juſt as this account came away, a great firing was heard, ſo that, at leaſt, there has been an engagement, but whether in our favour or not, time muſt yet diſcover.

A letter from Pittſburgh, dated Sept. 15, ſays, "The enemy give us no diſturbance; they are employed in forming a large poſt at Detroit.—The Indians ſit quiet, ſmoaking their pipes, with an ear turned this way.—Some Wiondorts are come in with ſkins to Pittſburgh, and ſay, that no Indians about the Lakes will give any diſturbance, except the Chippaways.—Our communication is intirely free, and our convoys come to us with the greateſt ſafety."

On Saturday laſt arrived in this city three Mohawk Indians from Pittſburgh, to which fort they were diſpatched by Sir William Johnſon, with the news of the reduction of Niagara. They ſay that wherever they came, till they got to Pittſburgh, the Weſtern Indians were fled. They received ſome preſents from this government, with which they were well pleaſed, and expreſſed great ſatisfaction.

LONDON.

The weather has been ſo ſevere of late for French Conſtitutions in Germany, that their advanced guards go off in parties. On the 27th ult. fourteen deſerted all together from a poſt near Dodenhoſen.

It is ſaid the King of France has given the Duke de Broglio diſcretionary powers.

By letters dated from Quebec the 23d paſt, brought by the Strombolo fireſhip, there is a confirmation that Gen. Amherſt had paſſed the Lake Champlain, and taken St. John's and other forts; that the French had abandoned Montreal; that a great number of deſerters came from the French daily to Quebec; and that the Engliſh had made themſelves Maſters of all Canada.

Friday Admiral Holmes, who was at the taking of Quebec was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's.

His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to return the following anſwer to the addreſs of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland.

GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty heartily thanks the Houſe of Commons for their unanimous and affectionate Addreſs, and for their aſſurances of granting chearfully the neceſſary ſupplies: his Majeſty has a thorough reliance on their firm attachment to his Royal perſon and family; and makes no doubt, but they will exert the moſt ſpeedy and effectual efforts for putting the kingdom into a ſtate of defence, and for fruſtrating all attempts of the enemy; and they may always depend upon his Majeſty's protection and favour."

On the 8th inſt. the Houſe of Commons in Ireland ordered an account to be laid before them of what number of men have been arrayed within the ſeveral counties, counties of cities or towns, in that kingdom, within theſe laſt fifteen years.

The ſame day a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, and the queſtion put, That the proper Officer ſhould lay before that Houſe, the names of all ſuch perſons, to whom penſions are payable out of the Civil Liſt, as are natives of, and reſide in, that kingdom; and ſet forth the ſeveral conſiderations for granting the ſame reſpectively.—It paſſed in the Negative.

Tuesday, November 20.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Torgau, Nov. 6.

THE King of Pruſſia having left a part of his army in the principality of Glogau under General Itzenplitz, and a conſiderable corps at Lowenberg under Gen. Fouquet, is juſt now arrived here with the reſt, to reinforce Prince Henry, whilſt Gen. Hulſen, at the head of 8000 men, marches by Bautzen. Theſe troops are to winter, and advance in conjunction, to Dreſden.

Hamburgh, Nov. 9. According to ſeveral advices from Brandenburgh, the King of Pruſſia has detached 8000 men to join his brother Pr. Henry, and this corps will immediately be followed by another of the ſame force. If this news be true, the Ruſſians muſt have abandoned Sileſia.

Another piece of news, which ſeems to confirm the former, is, that Marſhal Daun, hearing that the King of Pruſſia was come into Saxony, decamped on the 4th from Schilda, and fell back to Dreſden. The defeat which the Duke d'Arembergh ſuſtained, for want of being ſupported in his poſt by the main body of the Auſtrian army, was alone ſufficient to diſconcert all the Marſhal's meaſures, and to change the plan of his operations.

The retreat of the Swedes ſeems to make the Mecklenburghers very uneaſy; they are afraid that the Pruſſians will again take up their winter quarters among them; that country already ſwarming with Pruſſian troops, the Duke will paſs the winter at Altena.

Berlin, Nov. 6. Major General Horn has been ſentenced by a Court Martial to a year's impriſonment in the citadel of Spandau, for delivering up the town of Wittenberg without neceſſity. The report of an epidemical diſtemper raging in Luſatia was groundleſs.

Dreſden, Nov. 4. In putting the grand arſenal in order, a diſcovery was made of ſome thouſand ſacks of meal walled up in a corner.

Hague, Nov. 14. The laſt letters from Saxony bring advice of the King of Pruſſia's arrival in that Electorate, and of his junction with his brother Prince Henry.

Francfort, Nov. 10. Letters from Saxony of the 2d, ſay, that all the troops of the Empire which remained in the neighbourhood of that city, had marched the day before to join the grand army, without mentioning its poſition.

Hanover, Nov. 4. We hear that the bombardment of Munſter has been begun ſome days; the garriſon deſert by troops of between 20 and 40 at a time.

Duſſeldorp, Nov. 12. According to our laſt advices from the Duke de Broglio's army, that General is not only determined to keep Gieſſen, but alſo to take winter quarters in the Weteravia, and in the diſtricts ſituated between the Mayne and the Rhine.

We hear from Weſtphalia, that Gen. Imhoff receives daily reinforcements, and will ſoon beſiege the town and citadel of Munſter in form.

Paris, Nov. 9. The four battalions of the French guards, and the two battalions of the Swiſs guards, which made the campaign in Flanders, are returned to this city.

Toulon, Oct. 25. Four frigates and ſix merchantment are ſoon to ſail to Corſica, to bring away the reſt of our troops.

Havre-de-Grace, Oct. 31. Meſſ. d'Herouville, de Claye, de Puyſegur, and de Rottaing, General Officers of the land forces; Commodore d'Aubigny, and Captain de la Touche, have carefully viſited the coaſts from this place to Dunkirk, in order to take proper meaſures for ſending the flat bottomed veſſels from one port to another without danger. Trial was made in their preſence to embark horſe and foot in the boats; and it was found that one of them could contain 63 horſes ſaddled and harneſſed. A veſſel is arrived here from Bayonne laden with oars; and three privateers are expected from St. Maloes, each of them brings us 24 pieces of cannon. The prames which are building here and at Dunkirk are to ſerve to eſcorte the ſmall veſſels. They draw only ſeven foot water, carry twenty 26 pounders, and are ball proof.

Dunkirk, Nov. 10. The Count d'Aubigny ſet out from this place on the 6th, accompanied by ſeveral General Officers. The regiment of the foot of Normandy is ordered to march to St. Omers. Ogilvy's regiment will ſet out on the 17th, and the Royal Scotch next day, for Berg St. Vinox. They are to be replaced by the regiments of Lyonnois and La Marck.

Marſeilles, Oct. 29. The Mediterranean ſwarms with privateers under Pruſſian colours, one of which, of 20 guns, has taken and carried into Cagliari a Leghorn bark, and a ſmall Swediſh veſſel.

Genoa, Oct. 20. All our letters from Leghorn, and other parts of Tuſcany, are full of complaints of the moleſtation and damage which all Tuſcan veſſels, met at ſea, ſuſtain from Engliſh privateers under Pruſſian colours.

Cadiz, Oct. 24. The French men of war in our bay, purſuant to orders from their Court, have added two months proviſions to their preſent ſtock. We know not when they will put to ſea. Eleven Engliſh ſhips of the line, and ſeveral frigates, are ſtill cruizing in ſight of this port.

Hague, Nov. 8. The French and Engliſh Miniſters have been extremely buſy for a fortnight: The firſt warmly ſollicits leave to ſend away the cannon and ſtores belonging to his Maſter that are detained at Amſterdam, and the ſecond repreſents the injury this will be to the King of Great Britain; but the ſteps taken by the Count d'Affry, and the tone in which he talked to the States, have, it ſeems, prevailed: for we juſt now hear that the States General have granted the permiſſion demanded in terms of the moſt

refined policy. As soon as it was obtained, the cannon and stores, &c. were immediately embarked for the place of their destination.

Geneva, Nov. 6. The King of Sardinia is compleating all his regiments with the utmost diligence. All the old horses that were unfit for service are discharged, and their places supplied with young ones, of which a great number have passed through this town. He has also ordered a great quantity of new arms to be got ready, and is taking other measures that appear to be certain fore-runners of a declaration of war. Recruits are raising in all parts for his troops, and more bounty-money offered than usual.

Naples, Oct. 24. The orders which the King left sealed up at his departure have been opened. His Majesty therein gives equal power to all the members of the Regency; enjoins them to assemble four times every week; permits them to dispose of all places except the high offices of the State, to which he reserves to himself the nomination; he orders that all affairs shall be decided by a majority of voices, and that no cabinet councils be held; that the young King shall not assist at any council; and that the Knights of St. Januarius, the Grandees, the principal officers of the Court, the Lieutenant-Generals, the Bishops and Prelates, shall have a seat in the council, but no vote. Lastly, his Majesty desires that they would continue to dig at Herculaneum, and that the magnificent palace at Caserta may be finished.

Rome, Oct. 27. Wednesday the Commissary of the Marine received an Express from Civita Vecchia, with advice, that a Ragusan vessel was arrived there with 133 Jesuits banished from Portugal. The Commissary immediately communicated this news to the Secretary of State; and on the 25th an express was dispatched with instructions to the Commandant of Civita Vecchia. It is said he is ordered not to suffer them to land till further orders, but to supply them with whatever they want. The Portuguese Minister says we shall soon have a more considerable convoy.

Lisbon, Oct. 9. On the 7th a second convoy of Jesuits were put on board. They are all to be sent to Rome, and consigned to the General, being all unnaturalized and banished for ever from his Majesty's dominions, as appears by a long letter from the King to the Cardinal Patriarch which has been printed; as has likewise been a Mandate of the Patriarch's on this subject. An ordonance of the King is likewise published, addressed to all the Judges, &c. acquainting them with the motives of his conduct towards the Jesuits, and forbidding all his subjects to keep any correspondence with the Jesuits on pain of death.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Liverpool, Nov. 16. Lawrence Spencer, Esq; our Mayor, has received a letter from the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, importing, that his Majesty was graciously pleased to order a commission to be made out for the arming of his loyal subjects in the town of Liverpool, in the same manner as was issued in 1745; that the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Tradesmens subscription, had met with his Majesty's most gracious approbation; and that all the militia in the adjacent neighbourhood had orders to assist these parts on the first notice.

Yesterday five companies of the Royal Cheshire Militia Regiment came to this town, under the command of the Right Hon. Lord Visc. Malpas, Colonel; Right Hon. Lord Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel; Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. Sir Henry Manwaring, Bart. and Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq; Captains; and made a very handsome appearance; the men being all in high spirits, with colours flying, drums beating, and fifes playing. Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. Major, and Henry Hervey Aston, Esq; Captains companies, are marched for Preston; and Sir William Meredith, Bart. and George Warren, Esq; Captains companies, are gone to Wigan.

Bristol, Nov. 17. Last Monday se'nnight as they were ringing in full peal, at St. Mary Redcliff church, the large or tenor bell fell from its hanging, but as it providentially happened to fall on the main beam of the tower it did no damage. The bell is supposed to weigh 52 cwt.

LONDON.

Marshal Broglio has acquainted his Master, that he intends to end the Campaign with attacking the allied army, for which purpose he has ordered all the heavy artillery from Franckfort and other places to be drawn to Giessen.

We are credibly informed, that the land forces to be employed on the British establishment for the next year, including the militia, will consist of 100,000 men, in order to push on the war with vigour.

We hear that 10,000 troops will soon be embarked for Germany, to reinforce the army of the Allies.

It is said the Hon. the Marquis of Granby has ordered some thousand barrels of Porter to be sent to the army in Germany for the use of the common soldiers, and at his own expence.

Sunday the Hon. Col. Fitzroy and Col. Ligonier arrived from Germany.

We hear that Earl Temple is to have one of the vacant Blue Ribbons.

Letters from the Sound of the 3d instant, advise, that by an express arrived there from Gottenburgh, they had advice, that Commodore Thurot with his fleet was still there the 31st ult. That in the mean time no English ship dared to venture from thence or Gottenburgh, where there are twenty sail, which, as well as those in the Sound, are deterred from running home whilst Thurot is there; and that the last convoy passed Wingo safe the 27th past at two o'clock in the morning, and were actually seen by M. Thurot's fleet; but he and most of his officers being then on shore, they escaped.

By an express arrived here on Saturday night from France, there is certain advice of the arrival of Monsr. Bompart's squadron at Brest from St. Domingo, having on board an immense treasure. The fleet consisted of eight ships of the line and some frigates.

By a letter from Antigua we have an account, that on the 16th of August the Griffin man of war, Capt. Taylor, being stationed to cruize off Martinico, took a small vessel under fort St. Pierre, and afterwards chased two French privateers on shore off Roso in St. Dominico. That on the 17th, being joined by a small Antigua privateer, and informed that a French snow, laden with coffee, was under the forts near Roso, with an English schooner, laden with fish, just taken by a French privateer, sent in her long-boat well mann'd and arm'd, and, notwithstanding a great fire from the forts, took a sloop commanded by Le Chevalier De Mosseau, and then came herself to an anchor close to the snow and the forts. On demanding the snow and schooner the Governor refused to deliver them up; upon which, with the little privateer and long-boat, they boarded the snow, cut her cables, and set her sails: the forts and along shore firing furiously all the time. The snow being chained under water, could not be got off, but was run on shore on the rock. The schooner was beat to pieces by the man of war, so that both the snow and schooner were destroyed, together with the batteries on shore, and all the guns except two, dismounted. The action lasted near three hours. One man belonging to the man of war was killed, and nine wounded, and the privateer had four wounded. The rest of the damage, except the loss of the long boat, was inconsiderable. The letter further adds, that this action is very much applauded, these forts being erected, since the taking of Guadaloupe by the French, who have a Governor there, and serve as a protection to their privateers, notwithstanding an agreement signed to the contrary.

The last letters from Antigua bring an account of the inhabitants being very sickly on that Island. The following Gentlemen died very lately there, Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Cusick, Mr. Forbes, and several others, names not mentioned.

The Anna, Halton, from Madeira to Jamaica, is retaken by the Dreadnought man of war.

The King of Prussia, Campbell, from Cork, with butter for Rotterdam, is lost, but all the crew were saved.

A ship is arrived at Cadiz from Teneriffe, who was chased off Point Hercules by an English frigate, which is lost near Cadiz.

The St. Christo de la St. Crux, alias la Palma, Capt. Don Juan Puyol, from Carthagena and Havannah is arrived at Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 18.

"Saturday morning at seven o'clock his Majesty's ship Royal William fired two signal guns for the removal of the remains of the ever to be lamented General Wolfe. At eight o'clock the body was lowered out of the ship into a twelve-oar'd barge, towed by 2 twelve-oar'd barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oar'd barges to the bottom of the Point, in a train of gloomy, silent pomp, suitable to the melancholy occasion, grief shutting up the lips of the 14 barges crew: minute guns were fired from the ships at Spithead from the time of the body's leaving the ship to it's being landed at the Point, which was one hour: the regiment of invalids was ordered under arms before eight, and being joined by a company of the train in this garrison, marched from our parade to the bottom of the Point to receive the gallant remains. At nine the body was landed, and put into a travelling hearse, attended by a mourning coach, (both sent from London) and proceeded through the garrison: the colours on our fort were struck half flag staff; our bells were muffled and rung in dismal solemn concert with the march; minute guns were fired on our platform at the entrance of the corpse to the end of the procession; the company of the train led the van with their arms reversed; the corpse followed, and the invalid regiment followed the hearse, their arms reversed; they conducted the hapless happy relicks to the Landport gates, where the train opened to the right and left, the hearse proceeded thro' them on their way to London. This concluded the little ceremony we were able to pay to the first class of merit. Although there were many thousands of people assembled on this occasion not the least disturbance happened; nothing to be heard but moans and murmuring broken accents in praise of their dead hero—At this sad sight who could refrain from tears!"

This day the corpse of General Wolfe was brought from Portsmouth to Greenwich, and interred in a private manner in the family vault in that church.

Saturday last the Master of the Menagerie in the Tower was ordered to attend at St. James's to receive a very beautiful and uncommon animal, lately arrived from the East Indies. It was presented by Jaffier Ally Kawn, Nabob of Bengal, to General Clive, who sent it to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; and of which that Gentleman had the honour to obtain his Majesty's acceptance. It is called in the Indostan language a Saah Goest, and is even in that country esteemed an extraordinary rarity, there having been never known more than five in those parts, all which were procured for the said Nabob from the confines of Tartary.

Wednesday, November 21.

From the London Gazette.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia's head-quarters at Torgau, Nov. 4.

ON the 24th paſt, General Rebentiſh was detached by Prince Henry to Duben, a ſmall town upon the Mulda, as well in order to obſerve the motions of the enemy from Eulenburg towards Leipſic, as to watch the rear of our camp in caſe the enemy ſhould attempt to get behind, and cut off our communication with Wittenberg. Intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 25th, that the Auſtrians had puſhed a ſtrong party thro' the woods behind our right, and got poſſeſſion of Voglefang, ſome other villages, and the ſmall town of Dommitſch, by which means our camp was entirely ſurrounded, having the Elbe on the left, and the Auſtrian poſts on the other three ſides at Belgern, Schulgau, Rochwitz, and Dommitſch, at which laſt place Duc d'Aremberg commanded a body of about 16,000 men. His Royal Highneſs thereupon ordered General Finck's corps, which was in the rear of our camp, to march towards Voglefang, from whence the Auſtrians were drove, after a ſmart cannonade of ſeveral hours, and ſome firing of ſmall arms; and Gen. Finck was left in that poſt. On the 26th, his Royal Highneſs (who found it impracticable to diſlodge the enemy from Dommitſch without loſs of men) detached, in the evening, Gen. Wunſch with ſix battalions and ſome cavalry acroſs the Elbe to Wittenberg, where he was to be joined by Gen. Rebentiſh's corps, which had retired to that place from Duben upon the approach of the Auſtrians.

On the 27th and 28th nothing material paſſed, only ſome Pruſſian Generals were ſent to reconnoitre, and to make an appearance, as if his Royal Highneſs intended an attack on the enemy's right, in order to draw M. Daun's principal attention to that quarter.

Early in the morning on the 29th Duc d'Aremberg decamped from Dommitſch, in order to occupy the heights near Pretſch, but upon perceiving the van of Gen. Wunſch's corps, which was marching that way, immediately formed into order of battle. General Wunſch (whoſe whole force, joined to Gen. Rebentiſh's, did not exceed 5000 men) poſted himſelf with ſome dragoons and huſſars, on two riſing grounds, and waited till the arrival of his infantry with the artillery. He then began to cannonade the Auſtrian corps, which, during all this time, never attacked or attempted to diſlodge him. The enemy was thrown into confuſion, and has ſuffered greatly by the cannonade, which laſted almoſt the whole day, and his Royal Highneſs has already 1200 priſoners, amongſt whom are Lieutenant-Gen. Gemmingen, who commanded the rear-guard, and 20 officers of leſſer note. The Auſtrians have likewiſe loſt in the action ſome cannon, a great part of their tents, and a very large quantity of baggage.

His Royal Highneſs had joined Gen. Finck's corps at Voglefang about eight o'clock the ſame morning, in conſequence of a plan that had been concerted for the attack upon Duc D'Aremberg's detachment, which was to have been made by Gen. Finck's corps in front, whilſt another body was to endeavour to intercept their retreat, if they attempted it thro' the woods; but the Auſtrians had decamped from Dommitſch, and inſtead of purſuing their firſt deſign of occupying Pretſch, had, upon meeting Gen. Wunſch's corps, reſolved to march to Duben, and to paſs the Mulda.

Gen. Finck marched on the 30th to Duben, where more priſoners were taken; ſo that the whole number is ſaid now to amount to 1500; the loſs on our ſide is very inconſiderable. Gen. Finck could follow the enemy no farther, on account of a ſtrong reinforcement which was ſent them.

This morning, at two o'clock, Marſhal Daun decamped in the moſt private manner, directing his march towards Strehla. As ſoon as it was perceived, Lieut. Gen. Ziethen was detached after him; and, it is hoped, he will make ſome priſoners. Many deſerters came in this afternoon. Gen. Wunſch has marched from Duben, and taken poſſeſſion of Eulenburg, which the Auſtrian detachment abandoned laſt night; and Gen. Waſſerſleben has, this day, occupied Belgern, to which place (or perhaps to Strehla) it is ſuppoſed the army will march to-morrow; but his Royal Highneſs has ſent for the heavy artillery from Magdeburg. We have received accounts, that General Hulſen marched, on the 26th or 27th paſt, from Sopienthall, with 18 battalions and 30 ſquadrons, towards Saxony; was at Moſka on the 31ſt; and yeſterday at Spremberg, with his vanguard at Hoyerſwerda.

The army of the Empire, conſiſting of 12,000 men, is encamped at Mulhberg.

Hague, Nov. 16. We are informed from Pr. Ferdinand's head quarters, that on the 26th paſt, four battalions, and as many ſquadrons, marched from that camp to reinforce the corps of Gen. Imhoff near Munſter, who with the force under his command continues the blockade of that place. We expect ſoon to be aſſured, that the ſiege thereof has been begun in form, which, it is ſaid, is to be carried on by the Comte de Lippe Buckeburgh. Prince Ferdinand's army on the 8th inſtant was ſtill encamped at Kroſſdorff, and the army was hutted, for defence againſt the ſharpneſs of the weather. The French army (of which M. de Broglio had taken the command) remained in the former poſition about Gieſſen, without any late alteration in their encampments. [*Tous ſar Gazette.*]

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Gieſſen, Nov. 9. The camps are ſtill the ſame. Yeſterday we made the laſt forage for this ſeaſon. Our ſubſiſtence for the future will be drawn from the magazines. The Duke of Wurtemberg is advancing to the Lohr, at the head of 10,000 of his troops, which, in conſequence of a new treaty, he hath put into the pay of France. It is imagined that this march towards Fulda will haſten Prince Ferdinand's retreat; for which, however, we are not impatient, becauſe it is of the laſt importance to us that his Serene Highneſs ſhould not ſend new reinforcements to Gen. Imhoff till the poſſeſſion of Munſter be ſecured to us, and till the rigour of the ſeaſon equally obliges both parties to go into quarters.

Wejel, Nov. 12. The bad weather has already ſpoiled the roads, ſo that the convoy deſtined for Munſter is ſtill here. M. d'Armentieres is repairing the former, and holds the latter ready to march. General Imhoff has been conſiderably reinforced. Fiſcher's corps have ſuffered a ſum of money to be carried off from Ham by an Hanoverian party. It is hoped that Munſter will hold out till the arrival of the new convoy.

Vienna, Oct. 28. The Nobles of Hungary have granted the Queen a conſiderable ſubſidy, and have offered to raiſe 5000 recruits at their own expence, in caſe of need.

Dreſden, Nov. 5. The retreat of the Ruſſians over the Oder is no longer doubtful; but the main part of their forces will remain cantoned on the Wartha, in order to harraſs the enemy during the winter.

The army of the Empire is encamped under our walls; and Marſhal Daun is immediately expected.

The King of Pruſſia, it is ſaid, is determined to make a new attempt to conquer this reſidence; he paſſed Sprottau and Sagan the 29th with a corps of 10,000 men; and, as all his marches are forced, he will ſoon be at Groſſenhayn.

Bruſſels, Nov. 16. Letters from Brittany of the 10th adviſe, that M. Bompart arrived at Breſt on the 7th, with nine ſhips in good condition, and that all the French fleet was on the point of departing, in order to face the Engliſh.

Paris, Nov. 2. M. Caſtanier, the oldeſt Director of the India Company, died lately, poſſeſſed of upwards of forty-three millions in ſpecie, [upwards of 1,791,000l. ſterling] beſides above an hundred Lordſhips in land; the whole of which he has left to his nephew, of the ſame name.

Hague, Nov. 8. The States of Holland and Weſt Friſeland have publiſhed a placart, prohibiting all commerce between the Province of Holland and that of Groninguen, on account of the late difference about the payment of the money borrowed by the States of the latter from the ſubjects of the former.

LONDON.

Addreſſes have been preſented to his Majeſty from the Nobility, Freeholders, &c. of the ſhire of Ayr; from the Magiſtrates and town Council of the burgh of Ayr; from the Miniſters and Elders of the Provincial Synod of Mers and Tiviotdale; from the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the city of Glouceſter; from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the City of York; from the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of King's Lynn, in Norfolk; from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. of the city of Cheſter; from the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the town of Kingſton upon Hull; from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of Richmond in Yorkſhire; from the Governor, Council and Aſſembly of Barbadoes; from the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New Sarum; and from the Mayor, Recorder, Juſtices and Aldermen of Taunton; all which were very graciouſly received.

We hear that by a new Treaty with the King of Pruſſia, ſigned at Whitehall on the 29th ult. a ſubſidy of a million ſterling is to be paid to that Prince for the year 1760.

We hear from Folkſtone in Kent, that two batteries are erecting, one near that place, and another near Hythe.

On the Uniform of Col. Hale's regiment of Light Horſe now raiſing, on the front of the cap, and on the left breaſt, is a death's head with two croſs bones over it, and under, this motto, *Or Glory*.

The nine following old regiments are to be ſent to Germany, to reinforce Prince Ferdinand, viz. the 5th, Hodgſon's; 8 Barrington's; 11 Bocland's; 19 Lord Geo. Beauclerk's; 24 Cornwallis's; 30 Loudoun's; 33 Lord Charles Hay's; 34 Effingham's; 36 Lord R. Manners's; with a brigade of the foot-guards, and ſeveral troops of light cavalry.

Letters from Gottenbugh of the 5th inſtant adviſe, that Capt. George Leverick was taken and carried in there by M. Thurot's ſquadron, and was ranſomed for 350l. and that a Scotch veſſel bound to that place ſhared the ſame fate.

The Tyrawley, Walſh, from Waterford for Gibraltar, is taken by two privateers in the Gut, and carried into Tariffa.

The Four Siſters, a Daniſh ſhip, Capt. Meyer, bound to the Weſt Indies with piece goods from Amſterdam, was ſhipwrecked on the 10th inſt. near Egmond on the coaſt of Holland, and only four of the crew were ſaved.

Yeſterday Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. was elected Member of Parliament for Oxford, in the room of Thomas Rowney, Eſq; deceaſed.

Sunday night Admiral Durell arrived from Portſmouth at his houſe near Weſtminſter Abbey, and yeſterday waited on his Majeſty.

On Monday a man was ſtopp'd in the Guard Chamber at St. James's, attempting to go into the Drawing-Room in coloured cloaths; whereupon he drew his ſword, but was ſecured and carried to the Hole, and yeſterday was committed to New Priſon. It is ſaid he was diſordered in his ſenſes.

The Comptroller, by order of the Committee of the City Lands, hath ſent circular letters to the Alderman, Deputy and Common-councilmen of every ward in this city, deſiring, that they will conſider what openings may be made in their reſpective wards for the public utility and improvement of this city's eſtates; and, if any ſuch are thought to be neceſſary, to ſend an account thereof to his office, in order that an application may be made to Parliament for an act to empower the city to purchaſe ſuch lands and tenements as may be requiſite.

Laſt Monday, at half an hour after eight in the morning, John Ayliffe, Eſq; was carried from Newgate in an open cart to Tyburn; and between eleven and twelve was executed, purſuant to his ſentence, for forging a leaſe in the name of the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq; He was about 36 years of age, born near Blandford in Dorſetſhire, of a very good family. He has left a widow, and one ſon, about eleven years old.—The report of his being reprieved at the gallows, aroſe from the following incident: While Mr. Sheriff Vaillant, who attended the execution in perſon, was in the proceſſion on horſeback, (having quitted his chariot in Tyburn-Road) a perſon rode up to him to requeſt leave to deliver a letter he had brought from Mrs. Ayliffe, who had deſired it might be given him immediately before his execution, which Mr. Vaillant permitted, upon condition it ſhould be returned to him. The perſon accordingly gave it to Mr. Ayliffe, who ſeeing, by the ſuperſcription, that it was his wife's hand, eagerly kiſs'd it, and without opening it returned it, and fell down upon his knees in prayer; all which naturally enough inſpired the ſpectators with a notion of a reprieve. The letter being returned to Mr. Sheriff, he opened it, and it contained nothing more than ſuch tender expreſſions as muſt conſequently reſult upon ſuch an unhappy cataſtrophe. We ſuppoſe that Mr. Ayliffe, concluding it could be nothing elſe, declined opening it, and employed the few moments he had to ſpare in recommending himſelf to the mercy of Heaven. The whole execution was conducted with decency; but by ſome accident the knot ſlipt from under his ear, ſo that he hung a conſiderable time longer than uſual before he was cut down. His body was then put into a ſhell with all his cloaths on, and put into a hearſe and four, to be buried, as is ſaid, at Redbourn in Hertfordſhire.

The Houſe of Peers have appointed the Biſhop of Worceſter to preach before them in Weſtminſter Abbey the 29th inſtant, being the day appointed for a General Thankſgiving.

The Rev. Mr. Whitefield's new Tabernacle in Tottenham Court Road is conſiderably enlarging, for the better accommodation of his numerous audience.

Wedneſday laſt Mr. John Partridge, Attorney in Baſinghall-ſtreet, was unanimouſly choſen Clerk to the Worſhipful Company of Stationers.

Friday, in clearing away ſome of the rubbiſh in Cornhill, they found ſeveral packs of woolen cloth that were only a little burnt at the ends.

Laſt Saturday as the Labourers were digging at the ruins of the fire in Cornhill, a Cat was found alive. The only damage ſhe received was her back being ſinged, and her ears and tail a little burnt. The creature was taken care of by the people of John's Coffee-houſe, who were themſelves ſo miraculouſly preſerved from the flames that day ſe'ennight.

Thursday, November 22.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 17.

YESTERDAY the Auſtrian Ambaſſador preſented to Count Schuwalow, Grand Maſter of the Ordnance, in the name of the Emperor and Empreſs Queen, a ring and a ſnuff-box richly adorned with jewels, as a teſtimony of their ſatisfaction with the pieces of cannon invented by the Count, of which the Empreſs our Sovereign made their Majeſties a preſent.

Stettin, Oct. 27. General Laudohn, who is encamped with 19,000 men in the neighbourhood of the Ruſſian army, having been out on a reconnoitring party, was met with by a body of the Ruſſian Coſſacks, who plundered him of every thing, and thoſe who were with him ſcarcely eſcaped with their lives. Upon complaining to the Ruſſian General Count Soltikoff, & demanding ſatisfaction, he received for anſwer, that it was not in Count Soltikoff's power to make him ſatisfaction, or to reſtrain thoſe inhumans; but he was, notwithſtanding, very ſorry for what had happened to his Excellency; adding, that he was under the neceſſity of taking a ſtrong guard on the like occaſions, or he ſhould himſelf not be able to eſcape the like treatment.

Stettin, Nov. 2. The Swedes have granted leave to merchant ſhips to ſail from the Swine to this port; and as a part of their army is already retired into Royal Pomerania, we hope that the reſt will ſoon evacuate the country.

Gieſſin, Nov. 20. On the 27th paſt a Court-Martial was held on ſome Officers of the regiment of Piedmont, who attacked a Captain of that regiment in his tent and murdered him on the ſpot. As three of the accomplices have fled, the whole charge fell on them; and the Court ſentenced them to be degraded from their rank of Nobleſſe and their rank in the army, and to loſe their commiſſions; and iſſued orders for ſeizing their perſons, in order to their being puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour. The trial of the other officers was poſtponed.

Naples, Oct. 24. Our armed veſſels have taken two Algerine chebecs, with 40 men on board.

Geneva, Nov. 6. The Chevalier de Chauvelin, the French Ambaſſador at the King of Sardinia's Court, arrived here on the 2d, returning to Turin, to execute a very intereſting commiſſion. Deſirous to ſpare our Republick all extraordinary expences, and the fatigue of ceremony, he kept a kind of incognito. He lodged with M. de Voltaire, who regaled him in the moſt magnificent and entertaining manner. That celebrated Writer kept open table, to which all perſons of diſtinction in this town were particularly invited; and there was every day a ball and fire-works. M. de Voltaire, who has built a pretty theatre at one of the three ſeats he has purchaſed in our neigbourhood, entertained our Magiſtrates two days with a play. The firſt day *Tancrede* was repreſented, a new piece of Voltaire's, which he is going to ſend to Paris; and the ſecond day *Merope* was played. Tho' the Ambaſſador required no ceremonial, he was complimented by two Lords in the name of our town council, and every day we ſent him a trout from our lake, the leaſt of which weighed 20 pounds.

Lions, Oct. 30. The Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, in this city, propoſe for the ſubject of the prize in Phyſics [a gold medal worth 300 livres] to be adjudged on the 25th of Auguſt 1761, 'The cauſes of wine's turning, 'with the method of preventing and remedy-'ing it, without making the wine hurtful to 'health.'

Paris, Nov. 10. The diſputes about the Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, it is to be feared, will revive. A ſick perſon, in the pariſh of St. Nicholas in the fields, was refuſed the viaticum, becauſe the man did not acknowledge the *Conſtitution Unigenitus*. The Chatelet immediately iſſued a warrant for apprehending the Curate; and meaſures were taking to compel a Prieſt to adminiſter the Sacraments, had not one voluntarily offered to do it.

LONDON.

We hear that 60,000 men will be granted for ſea ſervice for the year enſuing.

The ſhip Kirſton, Robert Salter, Maſter, is arrived at Falmouth. The Maſter made affidavit on Saturday, before Iſaac Cocartt, Eſq; Mayor of Falmouth, that the French fleet was ſailed.

The cutter which came into Falmouth to give an account of the Breſt fleet being got out, which conſiſts of 20 ſhips of the line, 5 frigates, and two ſnows, ſaw them the 14th inſtant 36 leagues weſt of Uſhant, Belleiſle bearing E. S. E. ſteering for Queberon Bay. The Gibraltar frigate was a-head of them to give notice to Commodore Duff's ſquadron, who was blocking up the French fleet of tranſports there. Comm. Duff's ſquadron conſiſts of 8 ſhips of the line, 3 frigates, 2 fireſhips, and 3 bomb veſſels.

The Love and Unity, Benjamin Goulding, of Whitby, is alſo arrived at Plymouth from Queberon Bay. She ſaw the French fleet on Thurſday evening, and ſpoke with Admiral Hawke's fleet on Friday evening.

Laſt Saturday arrived at Plymouth his Majeſty's frigate Juno from the Bay, who was chaſed by the Breſt fleet laſt Thurſday evening.

Laſt Sunday evening Adm. Geary in his Majeſty's ſhip Sandwich, with the Foudroyant, Bienfaiſant, the Juno frigate, and the Hawke and Peggy ſloops, ſailed from Plymouth for the Bay.

According to letters from Bruſſels, the Breſt fleet conſiſted of 21 ſhips of the line, viz. 4 of 80 guns, 5 of 74, 1 of 76, 2 of 70, 9 of 64.

Sir Edward Hawke's fleet conſiſts of the following ſhips, viz. Royal George of 100 guns, Sir Edward Hawke; Union 90, Sir Charles Hardy; Sandwich 90, Rear Admiral Geary; Namur 90, Duke 90, Magnanime 74, Hercules 74, Mars 74, Warſpite 74, Reſolution 74, Torbay 74, Hero 74, Dorſetſhire 70, Temple 70, Swiftſure 70, Eſſex 64, Intrepid 64, Revenge 64, Defiance 60, Anſon 60, Dunkirk 60, Kingſton 60.

Yeſterday morning Admiral Boſcawen ſet out for Portſmouth, to take upon him the command of a ſquadron.

A French man of war of 74 guns, that eſcaped Admiral Boſcawen, is arrived at Teneriffe, one of the Canary Iſlands.

A Dutch Rear Admiral, with three ſhips of the line and a frigate, and a convoy of ten ſail of merchantmen from Amſterdam, failed from Madeira the 1ſt of Auguſt, for their colonies in the Weſt Indies.

We hear from Rotterdam, that Capt. Grayſtock's ſhip, one of the London traders, laying along-ſide of a Dutch man of war in that harbour, ſome words happened between his crew and the man of war whilſt Capt. Grayſtock was on ſhore; and the Captain of the man of war having ſent his boat on board Captain Grayſtock, took away one of his men, which Captain Grayſtock being informed of, immediately went on board the Dutch man of war, and demanded the return of his man, and ſatisfaction for the inſult; but inſtead of doing it, he ſtruck Capt. Grayſtock, and ſaid that was the treatment every Engliſhman deſerved from a Dutchman. Upon which Capt. Grayſtock went to the Hague, and preſented a memorial to Mr. York, which was by him laid before the States, and they ordered the Dutch Captain immediately to return the man, and make Capt. Grayſtock every ſubmiſſion he required, except kneeling.

Friday, November 23.

LONDON.

BY an expreſs, which arrived yeſterday, we learn, that the French fleet were going into Quiberon Bay, on Saturday evening; and the ſloop of war that brought the news ſaw Sir Edward Hawke ſteering after them on Sunday morning; ſo that we daily expect the news of a bloody battle. They have 20 and we 23 ſail of the line, and ſtout ſhips on both ſides. Admiral Saunders had ſailed with three ſhips to join Sir Edward Hawke.

The Induſtry, Strahan, from Montroſe for London, going into Brunt-iſland harbour, ran foul of an anchor, which pierced her bottom, and in a little time ſunk. Half of her cargo has received damage by this accident.

The Nancy, Hobſon, from Figuera to Newfoundland, is taken and burnt by a French frigate, bound from Rochfort to Quebec.

The Judith, Webber, from Briſtol to Guadalupe, is taken by a French privateer and carried into Martinico.

Tueſday Sir Richard Lloyd ſat for the firſt time as one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to which he was lately promoted.

Extract of a letter from Albany, Sept. 9.

"I ſhould be very glad, could I entertain you with any thing new from the army; but we are without a ſyllable from the military theſe ten days paſt. From Crown Point we hear the brig is launched, and pro'.ably fitted by this time. The Redan will ſoon be in readineſs. She is 95 feet in length, and about 30 broad, to mount ſix twenty-four pounders, and a vaſt number of ſwivels; but it begins to be a doubt whether the army will proceed immediately, as has been conjectured. By a ſcout returned a few days ſince, they had a particular account of the ſtrength of the enemy at the iſland, about 40 miles diſtant from Crown-Point: Amongſt other accounts given of that matter, it is ſaid, they have 70 pieces of cannon mounted; that every acceſſible part from the water is ſtrongly defended, and on the land ſide they are covered with an impenetrable ſwamp, whilſt in the paſſage between the iſland and the ſhore, four armed veſſels are ſtationed. This is their ſtate in that quarter."

By an Expreſs which arrived on Wedneſday from Dublin, to an eminent Merchant in this city, there is certain advice, that Credit is firmly re-eſtabliſhed there again, and all things go on well.

Friday the following prizes were drawn viz. 43,054, 500l. 12,138, 14,857, 23,673, 25,102, 29,800, 41,351, 53,198, 62,237, 100l. 27 of 50l. and 265 of 20l. each.

Saturday, 52,529, 1000l. 6,242, 13,071, 20,851, 23,433, 55,717, 63,159, 100l. 25 of 50l. and 294 of 20l. each.

Monday, 58,368, 20,000l. 6,288, 1000l. 18,446, 18,457, 500l. 7,939, 14,558, 23,806, 32,525, 34,738, 34,983, 36,766, 41,040, 100l. 24 of 50l. and 250 of 20l. each.

Tueſday, 13,805, 3000l. 55,065, 1000l. 9,225, 32,816, 56,085, 58,553, 59,052, 100l. 20 of 50l. and 272 of 20l. each.

Wedneſday, 17,737, 1000l. 9,256, 24,215, 43,333, 45,643, 48,990, 100l. 30 of 50l. and 238 of 20l. each.

Thurſday, 53,242, 1000l. 24,550, 51,053, 52,425, 500l. 26,267, 30,592, 36,764, 48,416, 62,227, 100l. 22 of 50l. and 238 of 20l. each.

Tueſday ſevennight a very melancholy accident befel the tender's boat, in coming up the harbour of Poole in Dorſetſhire, with ſeven men, a boy, and four women in her, it blowing hard ſhe filled and ſunk; whereby two men, the boy, and three women were drowned, the others got upon the mud till a boat came to their aſſiſtance. The woman that was ſaved (almoſt dead) is wife to the Maſter of the Monmouth man of war, juſt arrived from Portſmouth in her way to Plymouth. The Maſter of the tender being a good ſwimmer left the mud, and ſaved that Gentlewoman; after that he went off a ſecond time, and ſaved another; but going a third time to the aſſiſtance of another, his cloaths by that time being full of water, he was near being drowned himſelf; however he recovered the mud, and was taken up and ſaved with the reſt, as above. The Gentlewoman above-mentioned is like to do well.

A paragraph appeared in ſeveral of the Papers about three weeks ago, when it was confidently aſſerted, that a Roman Catholick was carried through the ſtreets of London to be buried at Pancras, and that the Hoſt was carried and Prieſts walked publickly before the corpſe, and that the numerous attendance that followed, inſulted and knocked down all who did not pay due obedience to their foreign foppery, and beat many perſons whom common curioſity excited to aſk any queſtions relative to the ſaid proceſſion. This paragraph having occaſioned much ſpeculation, a few days ago the Beadle of the Coal-heavers Office (who preceded the corpſe with a long ſtaff, as cuſtomary at the burial of a Coal-heaver, ſince they have been incorporated by Act of Parliament) the Pall-bearers, Mourners, Undertaker, his Servant, the Landlord of the houſe from whence the corpſe was carried, and ſome other inhabitants who followed the corpſe (ſeveral of whom were Proteſtants) made information on oath before John Fielding, Eſq; that at, or from, the houſe whence the man (one Patrick Crevy, a Coal-heaver and Chairman) was carried to the grave in Pancras Churchyard, no Hoſt, repreſentation of Hoſt, Crucifix, or other viſible and external mark of the deceaſed Patrick Crevy being a Roman Catholick, was carried either before or after the ſaid corpſe, and that no Catholick Prieſt of any ſort, to their knowledge, attended the ſaid burial, but that the ſaid Crevy (tho' a Roman Catholick) was buried by a Clergyman of the Church of England, and ſtrictly conformable to the ceremonies of the ſaid Church. And they further declared, that they themſelves, during the paſſage from the houſe to the grave, neither met with, nor were witneſſes to any obſtruction whatever; but that they afterwards heard that ſome of the Coal-heavers, who were at further diſtance from the corpſe behind, had had ſome diſpute, which occaſioned blows with ſome perſons who imitated the Iriſh Howl, and called out Paddy by way of deriſion to the deceaſed and his attendants. But notwithſtanding theſe informations, Mr. Fielding has deſired, that if any perſon ſaw any Hoſt, Crucifix, or any other of the inſignia of the Roman Catholick Religion publickly carried before or after the abovesaid corpſe, they would give immediate notice of it, that a ſtrict ſearch may be made into the foundation of ſo alarming a report.—As it is conſeſſed in the preceding account that ſome blows were given, we think it is highly incumbent on thoſe who received the blows, and on thoſe that ſaw them given, to appear before the above Magiſtrate, and inform him what they know of the matter.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. John Ruſſel, B. L. to the Rectory of Muſbury, in Leiceſterſhire.

John Hocking, Cl. M. A. to the hold the Rectory of Lidford, in Devonſhire.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed the Rev. Mr. Williamſon, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be Chaplain of his Majeſty's ſhip the Neptune, of 90 guns.

The Rev. Mr. Deere, Chaplain of the Foudroyant of 80 guns.

The Rev. Mr. Hood, Chaplain of the Hercules of 74 guns. And

The Rev. Mr. Stevens, Chaplain of the Anſon of 60 guns.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Charles Eyre, Merchant in Abchurch-lane, to Miſs Briſcoe, daughter of Mr. John Briſcoe, of Chart, near Maidſtone, in Kent.

11. Dr. Charleton, Phyſician of Bath, to Miſs Wright, niece to Sir Robert Henley, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

15 Dr. Fordyce, to Miſs Lawford, of Leadenhall-ſtreet.

The Rev. Mr. Ring, Morning Preacher of St. Mary Stratford le Bow, and Lecturer of St. James's, Garlick-Hithe, to Miſs Herſey Goldham, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. John Goldham, of St. Paul's Church-Yard.

DEATHS.

Mr. Henry Plinton, a Mere Hant, at Lisbon.

Mr. John Riley, Carpenter and Undertaker in Miles-Lane, Cannon ſtreet.

10. Capt. James Briant, a Commander in the Weſt India trade, in Prince's ſtreet, Rotherhith.

Mrs. Carter, Wife of Mr. James Carter, Merchant, of Devonſhire ſtreet.

11. Patrick Garden, Eſq; one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

12. Brown Langriſh, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society, and Author of ſeveral learned treatiſes of phyſick, &c. near Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire, where he had lately retired from Wincheſter.

13. Alexander Preſcott, Eſq; of Thoby in Eſſex, by whoſe death a conſiderable eſtate comes to Henry Blencowe, Eſq; a Barriſter at Law.

14. Mr. Copeland, ſervant to—— Thompſon, Eſq; of Crutched Fryars, of the hurt he received at the fire in Cornhill on Saturday laſt.

14. Mr. Hellier Perchard, Pewterer in Cannon-ſtreet, ſuddenly.

16. Mr. Linde, a Bookſeller in Catherine-ſtreet in the Strand.

Mr. John Wickſteed, a Linnen-draper in the Strand, as he was buckling his ſhoes, in order to go out.

17. —— Barnard, Eſq; a young Gentleman lately arrived from Jamaica.

19. Sir Berkeley Lucy, Bart. in Leiceſter ſquare, in the 87th year of his age.

20. Mr. Styles, ſen. in Ironmonger-lane, in the 64th year of his age, many years a Stationer in King-ſtreet.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE ſtate of the caſe between the pariſh of St. Dunſtan's, and the Rev. Mr. Romaine, having been miſrepreſented, it may not be improper to relate it as it really is.

Dr. White, in 1625, left 18l. per ann. for a private lecture to be read from the firſt Thurſday or Sunday in Michaelmas term to the end of Trinity term, at any hour on thoſe days moſt convenient to the Pariſhioners; and he named 24 Truſtees, who were to elect the Lecturer; and the truſt to be kept up for ever. Mr. Romaine was appointed by that truſt, and continued to preach the whole year, till the frequent inſults from his audience deterred the Pariſhioners from attempting to get to their own ſeats. The Truſtees took this into conſideration, and appointed the lecture to be read at three o'clock on Thurſdays, being the uſual hour; but put it off till ſeven on Sundays, that the pariſh might not be debarred going with their wives and families to do their duty. How this can be called perſecution, let the impartial world judge! Had any thing of this ſort been intended, the Truſtees might have appointed ſeven o'clock on Thurſdays as well as Sundays; but they wiſhed to avoid the leaſt imputation of perſecution; and would have appointed an earlier hour on Sundays, could they have prevented the inconveniencies ariſing from the great crowds flocking in before the afternoon ſervice was over.

A Compariſon between Canada *and* Swiſſerland *with regard to the Minerals which they contain.*

By Mr. GUETTARD.

SWISSERLAND is divided into two parts by a line which proceeding from the lake of Conſtance, paſſes, bending a little towards north, to the lake of Geneva: however, it is not a uniform curve, but runs along irregularly like the bending of the ſea ſhore. The ſouth part is full of mines of different metals, bitumen, ſulphur, ſlates, marble, rock, chryſtal, and, in ſhort, of all thoſe ſubſtances which uſually accompany mines. There are likewiſe different ſprings of mineral waters as well hot as cold. The north part, on the contrary, contains no mineral except iron; there is nothing but lime-ſtone, chalk, marl, foſſile-ſhells, plaſter, and the like.

Canada is divided into two parts in like manner by a ſimilar line. That next the ſea contains ſtones fit to make plaſter, chalky ſtones, marl, foſſile-ſhells and the like; but farther within land, beyond Quebec, there is marble, pyrites, ſlates, bituminous ſubſtances, cryſtal, ſulphur, mines of every kind, amianthus and mineral waters, as in Swiſſerland. This ſeems to be continued to that part of America near Hudſon's bay, and from thence into Greenland. If we conſider North America as a ſingle country, we may divide it into the mineral and marly part or band, according to the contents of each taken notice of above. The former runs along the eaſtern ſhore and comprehends all the country from the ſea, to the riſing land on the weſt ſide of the mountains, beyond which is the mineral, or, as the French call it, the ſchiſtous band; which comprehends Old and New Mexico, the high land wherein the lakes and ſources of the rivers are contained, and probably all the country to the weſtern ſhore. There are ſome tracks of a fabulous or ſandy band along the eaſtern ſhore, but the greateſt part by much is buried under the waters of the ocean, and according to all appearances, the great fiſhing bank and the other banks near it are the higheſt parts of it.

Canada hath ſo great a reſemblance to Swiſſerland, that a certain ſtone, which was thought almoſt peculiar to one of the cantons; is to be found here. It is compoſed of talky grains, or ſome other uncalcinable ſubſtance, united together by a natural cement, which may be deſtroyed by the action of fire, but not without difficulty. This, as ſoon as it comes out of the quarry, may be turned into veſſels of different kinds and other utenſils. And as the fire has little or no effect upon it, it is very fit to make pots, kettles, and other things of that kind. Theſe veſſels are wrought with a ſort of a mill put in motion by a ſtream of water. Scheauſhzer affirms he has ſeen ſome of thoſe in Swiſſerland that have been valued at 60,000 crowns of gold. This we have diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Ollary, that is the pottery ſtone. There are ſeveral ſorts of this in Canada, and yet but few fit for the purpoſe. However, we are in hopes of meeting with ſome more perfect.

One of the moſt remarkable ſingularities in the natural hiſtory of America is the Amnian-tus or plumous alum, with very long threads. It is a little ſtrange that this ſubſtance, which has never yet been found but in hot, or at leaſt warm countries, is now to be met with in the frozen regions of North America. The foſſils of Canada are ranged in the ſame manner as thoſe in Swiſſerland, which ſhews that there is a conformity in the order of nature in the moſt diſtant parts of the world.

On Miſs BRENT.

I.

WHEN Brent her Notes melodious pours,
On Muſic's Wings ſoft glide the Hours,
And lull the Soul to reſt;
But if ſhe ceaſe the rapt'rous Joy,
Tormenting Wiſhes ſtrait annoy,
And vex the longing Breaſt.

II.

Be ſilent then, harmonious Fair;
Since we are bleſt but by Deſpair,
No more our Souls enthral;
Or elſe, indulgent to our Wiſh,
Ah! never ceaſe; too great the Bliſs
T' admit an Interval.

JACK MEGGOT.

BANKRUPTS.

Joſeph Coxhead, late of Leverton, Berkſhire, Victualler.
William Spence, late of Ripon, Yorkſhire, Common Brewer.
Elizabeth Hyndes, late of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middleſex, Widow, Victualler.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 5d
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 3¼d

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	131	Males	212
Females	126	Females	167
In all	257	In all	379

The number of burials the ſame as laſt week.

Diſeaſes.

Aged 32. Apoplexy 1. Aſthma 4. Childbed 1. Conſumption 68. Convulſions 87. Dropſy 10. Evil 1. Fever 46. Fiſtula 1. French Pox 1. Gripes 1. Hooping Cough 8. Jaundies 1. Inflammation 3. Lunatick 5. Mortification 3. Quinſy 1. Small-pox 81. Stilborn 15. Teeth 12.

Caſualties.

Drowned 2. Fractured 1. Killed 3.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 112 ¼.	Ditto 1759, 83 ⅛.
India Stock, 114.	Ditto India Ann. 82⅞ ⅜.
S. S. Stock, 95¼.	3½ Bank Ann. 1756, 90.
Old S. S. Anu. 83 ⅛.	Ditto 1758, 92.
New S. S. Ann. 88¼.	New Bank circulation, —.
Ditto 1751, 83 ⅛.	India Bonds, 2s diſc.
3 per cent. Bank Red. 83¾ a 83.	New Navy and Victualling bills, 3½ per cent. diſc.
Ditto conſol. 87⅞ a 83⅝.	Lottery Tickets, 13l. 10s.
Ditto 1726, ——	Script. 1759, 84½.

NOTWITHSTANDING his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant to *Thomas Greenough*, *Apothecary* in *Ludgate Street*, his Royal Letters Patent for the ſole Sale of his Tincture, which perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, cleanſes, whitens, faſtens, and preſerves the Teeth; and alſo for his Tincture, which immediately cures the Tooth-Ach, without in the leaſt injuring either the Teeth or Gums; yet the great demand for theſe Tinctures having occaſioned ſundry Perſons to counterfeit the ſame (ſome of whom, being diſcovered, are now under Proſecution) the Publick are deſired to obſerve, that, to prevent ſuch groſs Impoſitions in the future, the Patentee will inſcribe his Name of a Label on each Bottle, in the following Manner; *T. Greenough's* and none but what are ſo inſcribed are genuine.

N. B. Theſe Tinctures are ſold Wholeſale and Retail by the Patentee T. GREENOUGH, *Apothecary*, at the *King's Arms* and *Peſtle* and *Mortar* in *Ludgate-ſtreet*, and by J. NEWBERY at the *Bible* and *Sun* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, over againſt the North Door of the Church, Price One Shilling each Bottle.

Good Allowances to Merchants, Captains of Ships, and Shipkeepers, who take Quantities to ſell again.

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Giving an Account

1. Of its Foundation, gradual Encreaſe and preſent State.
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3. Of its Antiquities, Records, and Curioſities.
4. Of the Lions and other Wild Beaſts kept there; their Nature and Properties.
5. Of the Spoils of the *Spaniſh Armada*; with the Hiſtory of the *Spaniſh* Invaſion in 1588.
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9. Of the Jewel Office, and the Regalia, uſed at the Coronation of our Kings; and the Story of Col. *Blood's* attempting to ſteal away the Crown.
10. Of the Mint, and the Manner of Stamping Money.

Written chiefly to direct the Attention of Spectators to what is moſt curious in this Repoſitory; and to enable them afterwards to relate what they have ſeen.

Of whom may be had, *Price One Shilling*,

An Hiſtorical Deſcription of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, its Monuments and Curioſities: Deſigned as a Guide to Strangers in viewing that venerable Pile, and to point out to them the moſt valuable Remains of Antiquity, as well as the Beauties of modern Statuaries contained therein, being the only perfect Account yet publiſhed.

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An Hiſtorical Deſcription of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, To which are added, An Account of the *Monument*, ſome Conjectures concerning *London Stone*, and other *Roman* Relicks, and a Review of the ancient Walls and Gates about the City.

N.B. The above Three Pamphlets may be had neatly bound in Calf, Price Two Shillings and Six-pence.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	22s to 28s	12s to 17s	10s to 13s 6d	17s to 21s	20s to 22s	15s to 16s
Oxford,	7l to 8l 10s	16s to 18s 6d	12s to 13s 9d	3s to 4s bush	3s 6d to 4s	
Abingdon,	6l 17s 6d to 8l load	15s to 19s 6d	12s to 14s 6d	3s to 4s 4d	3s 6d to 4s 6d	
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	7l 10s to 8l 5s	14s to 17s	13s to 14s	20s to 23s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	6l 10s to 8l 10s	16s 6d to 18s	12s 6d to 14s	19s to 20s	22s to 24s	
Reading,	7l 5s to 8l 7s	16s to 19s 6d	14s to 16s 6d	21s to 24s	20s to 23s	
Warminſter,	34s to 43s quar.	14s to 16s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Deviſes,	30s to 40s	16s to 18s 6d	14s to 15s 6d	23s to 30s	22s to 26s	
Gloceſter,	3s 8d to 4s 6d buſh.	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s to 2s 1d	2s 4d to 2s 9d		
Birmingham,	3s 6d to 3s 10d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	1s 4d to 1s 7d	2s 9d to 3s	2s 10d to 3s 6d	

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